

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b>	:	<b>CRIMINAL NO. 1:12-CR-9</b>
	:	
<b>v.</b>	:	<b>(Chief Judge Conner)</b>
	:	
<b>JAMI MANSOUR SHABAZZ (2),</b>	:	
	:	
<b>Defendant</b>	:	

**MEMORANDUM**

In January 2013, defendant Jami Mansour Shabazz (“Shabazz”) pled guilty to six counts of armed bank robbery in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2113(a) and (d) and one count of use of a firearm during a crime of violence in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 942(c)(1)(A). Shabazz moves pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 for *vacatur* of his Section 924(c) conviction and the accompanying consecutive 84-month sentence, relying on the United States Supreme Court’s decision in Johnson v. United States, 576 U.S. \_\_\_, 135 S. Ct. 2551 (2015). We conclude that Johnson has no application to Shabazz’s Section 924(c) conviction and sentence. Accordingly, we will deny Shabazz’s motion.

**I. Factual Background & Procedural History**

On January 25, 2012, a federal grand jury sitting in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, returned a six-count indictment against Shabazz and three others. (Doc. 1). The grand jury returned a 12-count superseding indictment against the same four defendants on August 29, 2012. (Doc. 62). Shabazz thereafter pled guilty to a seven-count superseding information charging him with six counts of armed bank robbery in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2113(a) and (d) (Counts 1 through 6) and one

count of carrying and using a firearm during a crime of violence in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1)(A) (Count 7). (See Docs. 123, 125, 146-47). On August 21, 2013, the court sentenced Shabazz to 176 months' imprisonment, consisting of a term of 92 months on each of Counts 1 through 6, to run concurrently, and a statutorily mandated, consecutive term of 84 months on Count 7. (Doc. 280); see 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1)(A)(ii). Shabazz filed a *pro se* notice of appeal, (see Doc. 272), which was promptly dismissed by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals based on the appellate waiver in Shabazz's plea agreement, (see Doc. 348).

Shabazz filed the instant motion (Doc. 319) to vacate and correct his sentence on May 17, 2016, through appointed counsel. At the request of both parties, we stayed resolution of Shabazz's motion pending several Third Circuit Court of Appeals and Supreme Court decisions which had the potential to directly impact Shabazz's arguments. (See Docs. 338, 340, 354, 357). On April 24, 2018, we lifted that stay and established a briefing schedule. (See Doc. 364). Shabazz's motion is now fully briefed and ripe for disposition.

## **II. Standard of Review**

Under Section 2255, a federal prisoner may move the sentencing court to vacate, set aside, or correct the prisoner's sentence. 28 U.S.C. § 2255. Courts may afford relief under Section 2255 on a number of grounds including, *inter alia*, "that the sentence was imposed in violation of the Constitution or the laws of the United States." Id. § 2255(a); see also 28 U.S.C. § 2255 Rule 1(a). The statute provides that, as a remedy for an unlawfully imposed sentence, "the court shall vacate and set the judgment aside and shall discharge the prisoner or resentence him or grant a new

trial or correct the sentence as may appear appropriate.” 28 U.S.C. § 2255(b). The court accepts the truth of the defendant’s allegations when reviewing a Section 2255 motion unless those allegations are “clearly frivolous based on the existing record.” United States v. Booth, 432 F.3d 542, 545 (3d Cir. 2005). A court is required to hold an evidentiary hearing when the motion “allege[s] any facts warranting § 2255 relief that are not clearly resolved by the record.” United States v. Tolliver, 800 F.3d 138, 141 (3d Cir. 2015) (quoting Booth, 432 F.3d at 546).

### **III. Discussion**

Shabazz seeks to vacate his Section 924(c) conviction and consecutive mandatory minimum sentence based on the Supreme Court’s 2015 decision in Johnson.<sup>1</sup> Section 924(c) establishes enhanced punishments for any individual who uses, carries, brandishes, or discharges a firearm “during and in relation to any crime of violence.” 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1)(A). The length of the mandatory minimum term depends on whether the defendant uses, carries, or possesses the firearm (5 years), brandishes the firearm (7 years), or discharges the firearm (10 years). See id. § 924(c)(1)(A)(i)-(iii). Under the statute, a felony offense is a “crime of violence” if it “has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force

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<sup>1</sup> We assume without deciding for purposes of this analysis that Shabazz’s motion is not barred on nonjurisdictional grounds of untimeliness or procedural default. See United States v. Doe, 810 F.3d 132, 153-54 (3d Cir. 2015); United States v. Bendolph, 409 F.3d 155, 164 (3d Cir. 2005); cf. Day v. McDonough, 547 U.S. 198, 209 (2006) (holding that district courts have discretion in context of petitions under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 “to decide whether the administration of justice is better served by dismissing the case on statute of limitations grounds or by reaching the merits of the petition”).

against the person or property of another,” id. § 924(c)(3)(A), or “by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense,” id. § 924(c)(3)(B). Courts refer to these clauses respectively as the “elements clause” and the “residual clause.” United States v. Galati, 844 F.3d 152, 154 (3d Cir. 2016), cert. denied, 138 S. Ct. 636 (2018); United States v. Robinson, 844 F.3d 137, 140-41 (3d Cir. 2016), cert. denied, 138 S. Ct. 215 (2017).

The Supreme Court in Johnson addressed a vagueness challenge to the constitutionality of a residual clause under a different part of Section 924, the Armed Career Criminal Act (“ACCA”), 18 U.S.C. § 924(e). The ACCA compels a mandatory minimum sentence of 15 years’ imprisonment for persons convicted under 18 U.S.C. § 922(g) who have acquired three prior, adult convictions for a “violent felony” or a “serious drug offense.” 18 U.S.C. § 924(e)(1). The ACCA defines “violent felony” to include three categories of offenses: (1) crimes having “as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person of another”; (2) crimes of burglary, arson, or extortion, or which involve use of explosives; and (3) crimes which “otherwise involve[] conduct that presents a serious potential risk of physical injury to another.” Id. § 924(e)(2)(B)(i)-(ii). In Johnson, the Supreme Court invalidated the third clause, the “residual clause,” as unconstitutionally vague. Johnson, 135 S. Ct. at 2557. The Court made its decision retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review one year later, in Welch v. United States, 578 U.S. \_\_\_, 136 S. Ct. 1257, 1265 (2016).

Vagueness challenges have been raised to similar residual clauses in the wake of Johnson. In Beckles v. United States, 580 U.S. \_\_\_, 137 S. Ct. 886 (2017), the Supreme Court rejected a challenge to the residual clause of the United States Sentencing Guidelines’ career offender definition, concluding that the advisory Guidelines are not subject to vagueness challenges under the Due Process Clause. Beckles, 135 S. Ct. at 890-92. In Sessions v. Dimaya, 584 U.S. \_\_\_, 138 S. Ct. 1204 (2018), the Court applied Johnson to find the residual clause of the federal criminal code’s definition of crime of violence, see 18 U.S.C. § 16(b), to be unconstitutionally vague. Dimaya, 138 S. Ct. at 1210, 1213-16, 1223. In January of this year, the Court granted *certiorari* in United States v. Davis, 139 S. Ct. 782 (2019), a case poised to resolve the same constitutional question raised by Shabazz, *viz.*, whether the residual clause of Section 924(c)—identical in all material respects to the residual clause of Section 16(b) struck down in Dimaya—is likewise unconstitutionally vague. See QP Report, United States v. Davis, 139 S. Ct. 782 (2019) (No. 18-431), <https://www.supremecourt.gov/docket/docketfiles/html/qp/18-00431qp.pdf>.

We need not address this difficult question, because Shabazz’s convictions for armed bank robbery qualify as crimes of violence under Section 924(c)(3)’s elements clause. The Third Circuit held in United States v. Wilson, 880 F.3d 80 (3d Cir. 2018), that *unarmed* bank robbery under 18 U.S.C. § 2113(a) categorically qualifies as a “crime of violence” under the elements clause of the career offender Sentencing Guidelines. See Wilson, 880 F.3d at 84-85. The court stated: “Unarmed bank robbery by intimidation clearly does involve the ‘threatened use of physical force against the person of another.’” Id. (quoting U.S.S.G. § 4B1.2(a)).

The Third Circuit was subsequently tasked in United States v. Johnson, 899 F.3d 191 (3d Cir. 2018), to determine whether armed bank robbery in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2113(a) and (d) qualifies as a crime of violence for purposes of Section 924(c). See Johnson, 899 F.3d at 202-04. Because the court found that a conviction under either Section 2113(a) or 2113(d) qualifies as a crime of violence under the elements clause of Section 924(c)(3), it declined to address the defendant’s constitutional challenge to the residual clause. See id. at 203.

The court began its analysis by rejecting Johnson’s attempt to focus solely on Section 2113(a), which criminalizes bank robbery “by force and violence, or by intimidation.” Id. (quoting 18 U.S.C. § 2113(a)). The court emphasized that the defendant was convicted for violation of Section 2113(d), which proscribes *armed* bank robbery—committed when, in the course of committing bank robbery under Section 2113(a), a defendant “assaults any person, or puts in jeopardy the life of any person by the use of a dangerous weapon or device.” Id. at 203-04 (quoting 18 U.S.C. § 2113(d)). The court held that armed bank robbery in either of its forms easily meets the elements clause of Section 924(c)(3)(A). Id. at 204. The court also addressed the defendant’s claim that unarmed bank robbery under Section 2113(a) cannot qualify as a crime of violence. See id. The court held that “even if Johnson’s sole focus on § 2113(a) were analytically sound,” its decision in Wilson—which was based on an elements clause nearly identical to Section 924(c)(3)(A)—controlled and refuted the defendant’s argument. Id. (quoting Wilson, 880 F.3d at 83-85).

Accordingly, in the Third Circuit, bank robbery in its least culpable form (Section 2113(a)) and armed bank robbery (Section 2113(d)) are both crimes of violence under the elements clause of Section 924(c)(3). Shabazz was charged with and convicted of six counts of armed bank robbery in violation of Section 2113(d). (See Docs. 123, 146-47, 268). These convictions qualify as crimes of violence under the elements clause of Section 924(c)(3).<sup>2</sup>

#### **IV. Conclusion**

We conclude that Shabazz is not entitled to Section 2255 relief based on the Supreme Court's decision in Johnson. We will deny Shabazz's motion to vacate and correct sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255. We will likewise deny a certificate of appealability, as Shabazz has not "made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). An appropriate order shall issue.

/S/ CHRISTOPHER C. CONNER

Christopher C. Conner, Chief Judge  
United States District Court  
Middle District of Pennsylvania

Dated: April 1, 2019

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<sup>2</sup> Shabazz effectively concedes as much in his reply brief, which was filed after the Third Circuit's decision in Wilson but before its decision in Johnson. His counsel indicates that the reply brief was filed in the interest of preserving his claim for later review in the event that the Third Circuit revisits the issue or the Supreme Court reaches a contrary result. (See Doc. 376 at 2-3).